BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

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" 6 months	40 00
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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865. NO. 119.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, March 30.—New York papers of the 27th received.

Stanton's telegram to Dix relative to the fight near Petersburg on Saturday says the enemy made a strong and sudden assault and captured Fort Sanderson, but after a very serious contest the fort was recaptured with sixteen hundred rebel prisoners, two battle flags and all the guns uninjured.

A later telegram claims the capture of twenty-seven hundred, and says that Grant estimates the rebel killed and wounded at three thousand. The Union loss less than eight hundred.

A dispatch from Schofield, dated 21st, reports that he occupied Goldsboro that evening with but slight opposition. Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentonsville on Sunday. Sherman's right, the 17th corps, was near Mount Olive on Sunday night. Schofield further reports the capture at Goldsborough of seven cars, and says Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars, which he is now running.

Robert Cobb Kennedy, convicted of being a spy, was executed on Saturday at Fort Lafayette.

Gold 157.

Singleton, on his return to Washington, ridiculed the renewal of peace rumors and was very certain that Davis nor Lee had any intention of submitting.

Crook has been assigned to a command in the army of the Potomac.

Mosby has six hundred men under his command—three hundred in Loudoun and the same number in Prince William.

The trial of the St. Albon raiders was concluded on Friday and a decision was promised on Wednesday.

The English Parliament had a discussion on the 13th on the defence of Canada. Some of the speakers regarded a war with the United States as altogether probable. The House was, however, assured by the Minister that the relation between England and the United States were altogether amicable.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, March 28.—A Federal column, 15 to 1800 strong, struck the Alabama and Florida railroad, 70 miles below here yesterday morning and burned the passenger train which left here Thursday evening. Another train collided with the wreck and was captured. Conductor Wiles and some of the passengers were wounded. The passengers were robbed and the rolling stock destroyed, when the enemy left, stating their destination to be Greenville.

Gov. Watts has called upon the citizens to prepare for the defence of the city.

The commandant of the post has ordered everybody belonging to the army to repair to the army to repel the movements on the railroads.

The steamers *Polly* and *Dixie* collided four miles below this city last night. The *Dixie* sunk. The passengers and crew were saved.

MONTGOMERY, March 28.—The enemy on the railroad below moved down the road after the capture and destruction of the trains below Greenville. Their force is reported at 2500, principally infantry. The railroad is but little injured, as far as ascertained.—Forces are rapidly accumulating for the defence of the city, and the alarm is subsiding. The report of the capture of Canton's command between Pollard and Pensacola is unfounded.

We cheerfully comply with the request of the Daily South *Carolinian* to publish the following. Those who can should succor the needy and suffering, for they know not what may soon be their own fate:

TO OUR EXCHANGES.—The sufferings of the people of Columbia, have, by you, already been made known to the people. But the half has not been told; and until eyes that now rest on plenty, can look upon the ruins of fourteen hundred houses, their former occupants reduced to beggary and want, and seven thousand men, women and children barely supporting life with the meagre rations contributed by the citizens of the neighboring country—until this contrast is seen, no conception of a horrible reality can be had. As the public representative of that stricken community, we appeal to you to appeal to your readers in its behalf. Its citizens want food.—If food cannot be conveniently shipped, let money be sent with which the necessaries of life can be purchased. Every farmer, however, may send vegetable seeds, and let these come in abundance. Though it be but a handful from each, the aggregate will doubtless be sufficient. Money and seeds in small packages may be sent by mail, addressed to the "Editor of the South Carolinian, Chester, S. C., for the Columbia sufferers." Weightier packages, sent as freight, will doubtless be as speedily passed over the several railroads to the same address. Please co-operate with us in this task of public duty, and, with all the might of your pens, stir up your people to the aid of a helpless and beggard community.

The *Confederate* of yesterday publishes the following communication:

MR EDITOR: I have just seen the proceedings of a meeting held in Wilmington on the 14th instant, which passed resolutions in favor of returning to Yankeedom. The names of 114 persons are published as being present. I am a refugee from Wilmington; was born and raised near there, and had been a citizen of the town for twelve years when the Yankees occupied it. In the list of names at the meeting, I find 41 Yankees; 36 Irish and Dutch; 9 strolling play-actors; 20 plug-uglies and shoulder-hitters, (the same who elected John Dawson Mayor,) and 8 tolerably respectable native citizens—at least they were looked upon as such before the Yankees came. REFUGEE.

THE LOCAL'S COLUMN.

OLD POST OFFICE RE-ESTABLISHED.—The Post Master-General, says the Salisbury *Watchman*, has re-established the Post Office known by the name of *Healing Springs*, in Davidson county, and appointed W. R. Redwine Post Master.

HEAVY WINDS.—The last Iredell *Express* says that during the last week a continued North-western wind has been in full blast—the heaviest that has occured for several years. The Court House in this place has been almost totally unroofed of the tin sheeting with which it was covered, and the roofing of the Female Colledge has been seriously damaged, also a portion of the parapet on the McRorie store has been blown down. The damage sustained is quite a serious loss to the buildings at this time because of the scarcity of materials for repairing.

We clip the following items from the *Conservative* of yesterday:

CAPT. EDWARD A. T. NICHOLSON, of Halifax county, late Inspector General of Lane's Brigade, but who had been recently assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General of Johnston's Brigade, was, we are pained to learn, killed at Petersburg on Saturday morning last.

CAPT. MILLS L. EURE, Senator in the North Carolina Legislature from Gates and Chowan, and who has been a prisoner since the battle of Gettysbug, has been paroled and has returned home.

The Transportation office in this city has been removed from the Guion House to the depot of the N. C. Railroad Company.

THE TORIES IN BURKE.—We have a private letter dated Morganton, March 24th, which says—"Robbing in our county is yet going on. The tories made a fine grab yesterday, on Linville river, in this county. They called at the residence of W. F. Gibbs, and took from him four valuable mules, and a young negro man belonging to Wm. McKesson. After committing other thefts in that immediate neighborhood, they proceeded to the merchant mill and plantation of Wm. McKesson, where they were fortunate enough to procure six very fine mules, one horse, and six prime young negro men, among them one of his millers, who has since made his escape.

They then went to the residence of William Moore, and robbed him of all his mules, five in number, and a large number of articles out of his house, including his gun. They treated other citizens in the same way—taking off all good mules and negro men, which, at this season of the year, is a serious loss indeed. They returned across the Blue Ridge about sunset, as they came, (twenty or thirty in number,) without any one to impede their progress."—*Salisbury Watchman, 29th.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 1 FAMILY FLOUR.

CRUSHED SUGAR,
GRANULATED SUGAR,
BROWN SUGAR,
RIO COFFEE,
COTTON YARNS,
BLACK GLAZED SPOOL COTTON,
ELEY'S WATER PROOF GUN CAPS,
March 31-1t* For sale at J. KINSEY'S

AUCTION SALES.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 1ST, WE WILL SELL 40 Reams Printing and Wrapping Paper; a lot of House hold Furniture; three setts Buggy Harness; one fine Gold Watch, in good order, three Saddles; a Carpet; a lot Tools, &c. &c.
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
March 31-2t Auctioneers.

BLACKSMITH AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 1ST APRIL, AT TWELVE o'clock, at our sales room we will sell without reserve a No. 1 blacksmith about 25 years old.
March 27-td W. F. ASKEW & CO.

BLUE STONE
AT
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BLACK PEPPER
AT
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BROOMS
AT
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

CONFEDERATE MONEY TAKEN FOR ALL ACcounts due E. A. Whitaker to date.
March 29-3t

AUCTION SALE.

SATURDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, APRIL 1ST 1865—
2 Good Buggys,
1 Light one horse Wagon,
2 Setts Harness,
1 Morgan Colt, 4 years old.
March 30-2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATEly proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.
EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS HAVING BEEN TAken for a Hospital, we hereby notify all persons having servants in our possession to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, as we shall close business for the present. W. F. ASKEW & CO.
March 23-2t

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them a his office for us.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with dispatch.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried,	good, pealed, per bush. 28 lbs	$10 00
do	unpealed, per bush 28 lbs	7 50
Axe,	with handles, each,	10 00
do	without handles, each,	14 00
Beans,	per pound, hog round,	1 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, neat per pound,	2 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
do	adamentine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	10 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 00
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 50
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	2 00
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	6 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	3 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	6 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
Hides,	"	0 00
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	312 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	275 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,020 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	12 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	2 00
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	2 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	9 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	7 50
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 os to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, neat, per pound,	3 50
do	salted, per pound,	2 00
do	gross	2 00
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	15 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 00
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 00
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 500 lbs	3 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	3 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00
HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.		
Baling long forage, per hundred pounds		1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,		25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day		12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,		30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day		20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day		36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day		24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day		6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day		4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,		110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month		65 00
Hire of horse, per day		4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if to be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in the immediate front, and which alone will prevent the fall of the enemy, of all their crops, stocks, property, &c. &c. The commissioners trust they may be spared the unpleasant duty of impressment should he unforeseen and unlooked for necessity call on us one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed:

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of this Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in this City on Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April next, when all persons opposed to the appraisements must furnish proof and satisfactory reasons for disagreement on appeal, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) E. E. BURGWYN
Chairman Com'rs &c.
B. G. BLACKSTOCK,
Spartanburg, S. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.
Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HDQ'RS ARMIES OF THE C. STATES,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no other motive to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to these requires a stringer admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that he who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as volunteer to report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
Feb 23-d3t;w2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy; Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

CITY TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 16, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.
WM. H. HARRISON,
March 18-td Mayor.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.
mar8-d1t w1t ST. MARK.

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.
P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administrator.

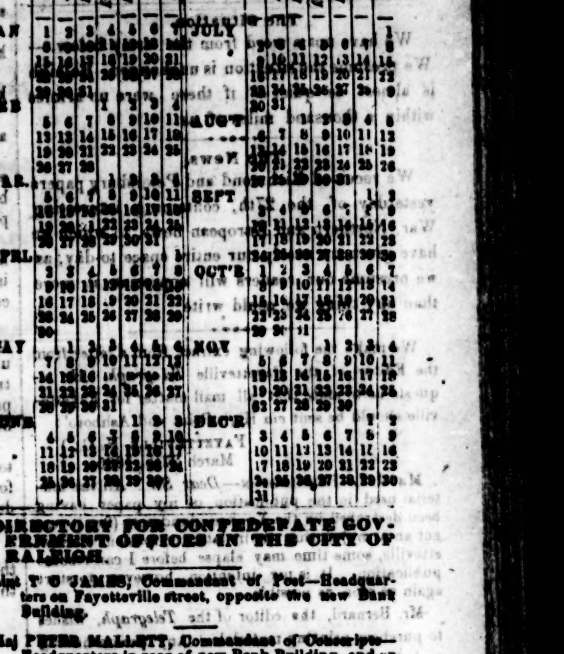
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.
P. FERRELL,
March 4-dow3w. Adm'r.

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
March 9-tf F. L. WOODSON.

1865 Counting 1865



DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T G JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Col T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BARKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 12, (head of New Bern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon R G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 6, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 3, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W S PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LAUY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev P FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 12.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen D C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

W. A. W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office Chief Engineer and Supt.
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 3, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro hands or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.
S. S. FREEMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. H. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by express when you can send by express. All money sent us at our expense. Those sending us money by mail will do so at their own risk.

DAILY [illegible]

[illegible] RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND AD-VERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Postmasters are requested to send us the names of persons taking the paper from the office, giving the present office, whether paid or not, and if not paid, the time for which it is wanted. Until such money is forwarded, we must charge the same for advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Paper, [illegible] $20 00
" " Three months 10 00
" " One month 3 50
Weekly Paper, [illegible] 5 00
" " Six months 3 00

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements for square, of [illegible] lines or less, $2 00 for every insertion.

The Situation.

We have not a word from the army below.—We presume the situation is unchanged. Raleigh is almost as quiet as if there were no trouble within a thousand miles of us.

The News.

We received Richmond and Petersburg papers yesterday of the 27th, containing interesting War, Northern and European news, to which we have given up mostly our entire space to-day, as we presume our readers will appreciate it more than any thing we could write.

We make the following extract from a letter from the Editor of the Fayetteville Telegraph. He requests us to state that all mail matter for Fayetteville should be sent via High Point and Ashboro':

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
March 27th, 1865.

MR. J. L. PEGRAM—*Dear Sir*: All the material used in the publication of my paper having been destroyed by the Yankee plunderers (for it was not an army) during their late occupation of Fayetteville, some time may elapse before I can resume publication. It is my intention, however, to start again as soon as possible.

Mr. Bernard, the editor of the *Telegraph*, [illegible] to purchase printing materials. Any person having such for sale will please correspond with him.

WAR NEWS.

From the Petersburg Express of the 27th.

SHOT AND SHELL.

A reconnoissance in force was made of the enemy's position near the river on Saturday morning at an early hour, which was brilliantly executed as far as it went, but—was, unfortunately, attended with some little loss. Our troops were massed to the left of Colquitt's salient in front of the enemy's works on Hare's farm, whence, preceded by Gen. Gordon's corps of sharpshooters, a silent but rapid advance was made. The sharpshooters were notified of the duties expected of them, and perfect quiet imposed upon their movements. The assault was intended to be a surprise to the enemy, and such, indeed, it proved to be.

About 4 o'clock, everything being in readiness, the corps of sharpshooters, about two hundred and fifty strong, left our works, and with empty guns, advanced stealthily but rapidly upon the enemy's position. They fell like a thunder clap upon the Yankees behind the first line of works they struck, clubbing such as they found awake with their muskets, bagging a good many prisoners, and capturing several hundred yards of breastworks. Not a musket was fired, and not a man injured on our side. Meantime the several brigades massed, both to support and assist them, came up, and the formidable forces on Hare's Mill, with a considerable portion of the heavy line of works adjoining and connecting with it, were charged and captured, additional prisoners and numerous mortars and guns falling into our hands. Unfortunately, some of the Yankees who had escaped in the darkness, fled and aroused the men in the rear line of works, and the alarm was quickly spread throughout the reserve camps behind, so that a formidable force was soon alert. By the time our troops had formed into line on either side of the captured fort, the enemy was thoroughly aroused, and was prepared for further offensive operations on his side, otherwise the advance of our troops would have been irresistible and unstemmed beyond anticipation. As it was, they came in a position subject to an enfilading fire on either side, and confronted by heavy forts and breastworks. The Yankees were not slow to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them, and their artillery massed artillery in the neighboring forts, and infantry in our front. They made several determined assaults upon our columns, in heavy lines, which were repulsed with great coolness and vigor, and in which it is believed the enemy sustained much loss.

Finding it impossible to dislodge the Confederates by their infantry attacks, the enemy opened upon them with their artillery, [illegible] on the river, and Fort Steedman on the right, both so situated as thoroughly to command the enfilade the captured fort and works, belched forth their terrible discharges of shell, grape and canister into our ranks, and rendered the position almost untenable.

Further advance by our troops, in the face of the terrible obstacles that presented themselves, was deemed impracticable, and Gen. Gordon gave the command to retire. Not whipped, not even once repulsed, our brave men who had taken the enemy's strong works and themselves repulsed all attempts at recapture, commenced falling back. Up to this moment they had lost nothing, but gained every thing. The enemy now opened every gun that could be brought to bear on our troops, and subjected them to a rain of iron, before which the experiences of Malvern Hill and Gettysburg, are said by veterans, to pale almost into insignificance. It was painfully distinct in this city, where our very dwellings were shaken to their foundations. Our troops retired through this trying ordeal in commendable order, leaving several of their gallant comrades behind, and regained their original lines between eight and nine o'clock. The Yankees pursued no further than their own works.

Five hundred and seven prisoners, all belonging to the Ninth Corps, were brought off early in the morning. Among them was Brig. Gen. McLaughlin, and [illegible]

[illegible] to Richmond.

Nine pieces of artillery and eight mortars were captured. [illegible]

Among the [illegible] following list of officers:

Brig. Gen. Wm. Terry, painfully in both thighs.

Brig. Gen. Phil. Cook, of Ga., arm broken.

Gen. Gordon, very slight in leg.

Col. Casey, 58th Va. Reg't, Pegram's Brigade, wounded.

Col. J. H. Baker, commanding Evans' Brigade, wounded slightly.

Lt. Col. Tate, 6th S. C., badly in face.

Lt. Col. Speer, 57th N. C., severe in arm.

Major Hall, 61st N. C., hand slight.

Captain Nicholson, A. A. G., to Gen. Johnston, killed.

Captain Kidd, commanding 12th Geo. Reg't, killed.

Adjutant Clayton, 12th Georgia Battalion, killed.

Brig. Gen. Johnston accidentally sprained an ankle, while leaping the enemy's works.

Our loss will reach several hundred. Of the enemy's loss, we are unable to form an estimate, but it was, no doubt, severe, as they were repulsed in two heavy charges.

An officer of some distinction was shot from his horse while endeavoring to rally his men. He is believed to have been General Warner, now commanding the Ninth corps.

This movement was well conceived and admirably executed. The commanding officers bear unanimous testimony to the gallant action of the troops engaged, and award them the highest praise. Gen. Gordon's sharpshooters are very highly spoken of.

About 11 o'clock a flag of truce was sent across to the enemy, proposing a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of removing the dead and wounded, which was readily acceded to. Our dead and wounded were all brought off the field.

During the remainder of the day, and since, there has been unbroken quiet on this portion of the lines.

MOVEMENTS ON THE RIVER.

About nine o'clock on Saturday morning, after the fighting on our left had ceased, the enemy commenced demonstrating on our right, in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, and thence, during the day, down to Fort Gregg, some two and a half miles from the city. Our picket lines were driven in and captured in front of several brigades, and several portions of them occupied by our troops. These demonstrations, for they were nothing else, were kept up all day, the heaviest of them being about 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m. The enemy advanced in double line of battle, the length of a brigade front, each, and drove in Gen. Thomas' pickets, and pursuing to within some two hundred yards of our main lines. A battery of artillery was put in position on their flank, which opened upon them with grape and canister, and cut up their front terribly. A large number of them were killed and wounded, the lines of attack quickly broken, and the Yankees retreated in confusion to their works. Our main line of works was at no time of the day in danger.

The whole day's operations were confined to and about the picket lines. We lost some prisoners, and captured 150. Our loss in killed and wounded is not heavy. The [illegible] on their lines was very spirited and rapid at times.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

THE FIGHT AT PETERSBURG, SATURDAY.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,
March 25, 1865—6 30 A. M.

This morning, at daybreak, Gordon's division charged the works of the enemy, and at 6 o'clock had captured their main line of works for a considerable distance. One of their strongest batteries, nearly opposite to the Blandford Cemetery, had, at that hour, been captured, and the guns turned upon the enemy.

I have seen about two hundred prisoners—Many others have gone in on other roads. They state that it was a perfect surprise; that they had no idea of an attack, and that they had no troops except the Ninth corps (Burnside's) on this side of the Appomattox. The works were first carried by the sharpshooters of Gordon's division.

Just before advancing, General Gordon made them quite an encouraging speech, promising to reward them faithfully if successful, and calling strongly upon their feeling of patriotism.

A complete Yankee fright was played upon them in the first charge. Our men, for once, made capital of that disgraceful practice which has, of late, been too common in our army—that of deserting. Orders were given to the sharpshooters to advance with their guns at a trail, and as much concealed as possible. When in view of the picket line, they cried out, "Don't shoot; don't shoot."

"You need not be afraid; we won't shoot; come on, Johnny—come on, we are glad to see you," the Yankees replied.

And they did go on, and were in the picket line before the trick was discovered. Scarcely a gun was fired until we moved on to the second line.

We captured two forts in the morning charge—one of which is that from which the city has suffered most severely.

A. T.

[From the Richmond Dispatch of the 27th.]

THOMAS'S MOVEMENTS—SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA THREATENED.

Intelligence received here leads to the belief that Gen. Thomas is preparing a formidable advance either into Southwestern Virginia or Western North Carolina, as the requirement of the opening campaign shall seem to indicate. He is now reported to be at Knoxville, with fifteen thousand men, while a portion of his force is thrown forward as far east as Morristown. He has repaired the East Tennessee railroad to Bull's Gap, and is still engaged in putting it in running order in the direction of Bristol.

YANKEE FORCES IN THE VALLEY.

The report that Hancock was moving up the Valley, towards Staunton, with several thousand men, is incorrect. There is but one Yankee regiment south of Martinsburg, and that is posted at Kernstown. Our scouts report that this regiment will fall back, making their preparations to remove to a new field of operations.

NORTHERN NEWS.

SHERMAN IN GOLDSBORO'—HE GOES NEXT TO RALEIGH.

The Herald telegram of the 22d says:

The "Republican" extra says the government has official intelligence that, on Sunday last, General Sherman's army entered Goldsboro', North Carolina. His march was unopposed.

The two armies of Sherman and Schofield have formed a junction.

The "Republican" extra further says Sherman is pushing forward in sufficiently formidable to confront Lee's whole army in the open field, without the assistance of Grant, and no force that the rebels may raise can impede Sherman's triumphant march northward.

A special from Washington, to the "Evening Telegraph," says a messenger arrived with news from General Sherman to Monday, via City Point.

Goldsboro' was occupied by our forces on Sunday, and the army moved immediately in pursuit of the enemy.

Rebel[illegible] all report that Johnston is moving to Richmond to join Lee, and that his army is really unfit for heavy fighting, and that Hoke's troops are the only ones that can be relied upon.

Raleigh will be captured with but little, if any, fighting.

General Sheridan is off on another raid. It is said that he will intercept Johnston in his retreat.

The Army of the Potomac is believed to be advancing west. A great battle is expected soon.

A letter from Newbern says:

The Neuse river is navigable for vessels of light draft as far as Goldsboro', but during the war none of our vessels have penetrated higher than Kinston, where the railroad bridge, which was without a draw, obstructed further progress. The completion of the railroad from Kinston to Goldsboro', together with the navigation of the Neuse to Kinston, will fully supply both Sherman and Schofield.

Both Beaufort and Newbern will be made bases of supplies. The steamer Euterpe sailed to-day for Beaufort with a cargo of clothing for Sherman's army. Quartermaster-General Meigs was a passenger on board.

GEN. GRANT'S PLANS.

A letter in the New York "News" says:

If it is true, as has been stated, that Gen. Grant has kept himself fully informed of Lee's movement, and fully understands the strategy the enemy is employing, he will most likely move his left against the Southside railroad, in order to compel the evacuation of Petersburg first, and endeavor to intercept Lee's flight from Richmond, if successful in the former movement. If General Sherman can take care of himself without General Grant's assistance, the latter can doubtless succeed in the movement, and thus the rebel army can be disposed of in detail. The first step to be taken, however, is to get Lee out of his intrenchments, either by drawing him out by a flanking movement against some vital point, such as the Southside road, or by driving him out by an assault in which the fleet may take part. As long as Lee remains in his intrenched lines he is a formidable adversary, and his position, with two lines of railroad—as far as Burksville at least—over which to operate, is such as to require the most vigilant watchfulness to penetrate. As he is now situated, he can so mask his designs as to transport half his army out of Richmond, and precipitate it against Sherman almost before the movement can be discovered.

It is reasonable to suppose that General Grant would require the aid of a strong cavalry force to assist him in the execution of the plans for the active campaign. Sheridan, therefore, joined him, after having carried out his instructions in making the recent raid, and is now said to be in the saddle again, but this time for the double purpose of opening communication with Sherman and raiding upon such important strategic points as Burksville and others. The latter part of his mission will probably partake more of the character of a reconnoissance to uncover the designs and movements of the enemy than to attempt the capture of any point. He is one of the boldest riders of the day, and whatever is given him to do, that he will accomplish.

THOMAS'S REPORT OF HIS CAPTURES FROM HOOD.

General Thomas says, in his official report, that from September 7th to January 20th, five and a half months, his captures numbered about 13,189 men, including seven Generals and 1,000 other officers, and 72 pieces of artillery. Over 2,000 deserters were received, and a great deal of valuable ammunition and other war material was captured. Our own losses of all sorts are under 10,000.

"NO NEW PROCLAMATION—NO NEW TERMS."

The New York *Times* is afraid that Lincoln will issue some new proclamation, offering more "terms" to the Confederates. It says, under the above heading:

The *Tribune* again raises the cry for a proclamation of the President presenting overtures to the rebels. It declares that the Southern people must now be fully satisfied that a Southern Confederacy is impossible, and that an offer of liberal terms would probably detach them from their leaders, and bring them back to the Union without further bloodshed. It considers that the proclamation should particularly set forth the Presidential policy on the six following points: Union, Amnesty, Confiscation, Emancipation, Reconstruction, Representation in Congress.

We have no idea that the *Tribune* will be gratified. The President has already said all that he can say, and all that is needed. The Southern people, as a body, perfectly well understand what he has declared from the beginning, that they can have peace by submitting to the Constitution and laws, and on no other condition. They also understand that so far as he has any discretion in the premises, his policy is generous. In none of the Southern cities that have recently come into our possession—Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington—has there been a necessity for any effort to dispel misapprehensions concerning the disposition of the Government. The readiness of the people to bestow their confidence, proved all the lying of the rebel press concerning an intention of President Lincoln to grind and ruin them has ceased to have the slightest effect. The thousands who have deserted from the rebel armies, without a single misgiving, concerning the treatment they were to receive, are witnesses of the same fact. It is absurd to guage Southern intelligence upon this point by the mendacity of the rebel prints. The white man is not more obtuse than the negro, and the latter was not deceived by all the assertions that the Yankees, if they got hold of them, would sell them to Cuban masters. No conciliatory language that President Lincoln could use would hasten the submission of the Southern people one single hour. What is needed, and all that is needed, is the dispersion of the rebel armies, and the breaking up of the civil organization of the rebellion by the arrest of its leaders and managers. This is the province of the strong arm, not of the bland tongue.

If the *Tribune* means that the military and civil chiefs of this rebellion should be asked to submit with an offer of full amnesty and condolation, it is wide of the mark. Such an offer would probably only be laughed at by the men for whom it was addressed; and certainly it would not be tolerated by the loyal sentiment of the country.

After these men have once submitted, the disposition that shall be made of them may become a serious question; but most assuredly, they will get no bribe or personal promise in advance as an inducement to submission. The Government will not bargain with men who are striking at its life. It will vindicate its authority and establish its power first of all. When that is done, the time will come for determining what shall be accorded to justice and what to mercy. The lesson that must go into history for all coming generations is, that under our Constitutional system, rebellion is not a paying business, but the reverse—that the Government, as the organ of the Constitution, has both the power and the will to make good the supremacy of the Constitution, and the binding force of all laws duly enacted under it. This principle is on the eve of a complete vindication. It only wants the rounding off of military work which at most will occupy but little more time. When this is consummated, the rebellion will be no longer a living thing. Submission will take its place, and the President will be left free to adapt himself to a new situation. The wisdom of the policy which will follow, needs no better guarantee than the grand result of that policy which has governed him from the first blaze of the rebellion, and which will govern him to its last spark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The decline in gold seems to affect manufacturing interests. In Newburyport, on Monday, the directors of the Globe mill voted to suspend work for one month; and the Bartlett directors voted to suspend one-half their work.

The Legislature of Michigan has passed a joint resolution to submit to the people, at the fall election of 1866, an amendment to the Constitution to allow negroes to vote.

Key West correspondence gives an account of an unsuccessful expedition which started from there about the last of February to release about three thousand Union prisoners confined at Thomasville, in Georgia, near the Florida line. The Yankee forces got up St. Mark's river, but were driven back when about twelve miles from Tallahassee. The casualties, they say, amount to a little over one hundred in all.

On the 15th instant a medium-sized steamer, called the Louisa Ann Fanny, arrived at Havanna from Nassau, and was believed to be going immediately to Bermuda to fit out as a rebel pirate. The Oral was then at Havana, having a large number of men on board, who were supposed to be the crew destined for the other vessel.

The investigation into the origin and history of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in Illinois, shows that while the Chicago "Times" was daily decrying the existence of that or any other secret society of disloyal peculiarities, five of the editors and reporters of the truthful sheet were members of the Order.

The Platteville (Wisconsin) "Witness" notes the return home of Miss Georgianna Peterman, who has been for two years a drummer in the Seventh Wisconsin regiment. She lives in Ellenboro', is about twenty years old, wears soldier clothes, and is quiet and reserved.

Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has been compelled to seek entire rest from his labors in a trip to California.

Among the indications which presage an early movement of the Army of the Potomac is the fact that agents of the Sanitary Commission at the front have, for the past few days, been making requisitions for stimulants, &c., on their principal officer here.—It is said, on the authority of a distinguished Senator in Washington, that General Grant predicts the evacuation of Richmond within ten days.

The Nashville "Dispatch" gives full details of the capture of a passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, on Tuesday last, near Glasgow Junction, by Harper's guerrillas. All the passengers were robbed of money and clothing; one Captain Talimadge of five thousand dollars. Six cars were burned. The mails and private baggage were saved. Sixteen persons were wounded when the guerrillas fired upon the train, and one soldier is reported to have been killed.

The War Department orders that hereafter no persons will be permitted to embalm or remove the bodies of deceased officers or soldiers unless acting under the special license of the Provost Marshal of the army, department or district in which the bodies may be. Provost Marshals are to regulate the business and see that embalmers are competent and honest.

Charley Osage, a distinguished chief of the Osage tribe, died on Tuesday last, at the City Hospital at St. Louis. A few days before his death one of his legs had been amputated, and he suffered greatly from the operation. Charley was about the last of the Indian inhabitants of the city, and was well acquainted with the early settlers.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Advices from Europe to the 11th instant have been received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 9th instant, Lord Robert Cecil asked whether any demands had been received by the foreign office from the American Government or the American Embassador, demanding compensation for losses occasioned to American citizens by the Alabama or other vessels commissioned by the American Government of the Confederate States.

Mr. Layard said that there had been no demand of the kind made during the last six months.

Mr. Bright asked whether the Government had not received numerous claims from English subjects against the Government of the United States, on account of transactions during the war, and whether they were intended to be forwarded by the Government.

Mr. Layard said the Government had received claims of this character, and they had been forwarded.

Mr. Peel, in reply to Mr. Baxter, said that two vessels, not quite seventeen years old, were still employed by the British and North American Mail Company (Cunad line); but there had been no complaint as to any delay on that account in the postal service. With respect to the future arrangements, the contract would not expire until the end of 1867; but the select committee on postal contracts had expressed an opinion that no subsidy was now necessary for this line, and that there could be a very efficient postal service without any further subsidy. When the time came, this view of the committee would not be lost sight of.

THE LONDON TIMES FORECASTING POSSIBLE WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The *Times*, in the course of an elaborate examination of the fall of consols below the point which they held when anything abroad and at home seemed much less prosperous for England than now, says;

But has that "cloud" in the West anything to do with it? Is it just possible that the people hold back from investing in consols at eighty-nine, because they fancy the day is not very distant when they will be able to buy millions at eighty-five? It is not a pleasant subject, but when it is discussed so freely and openly there, we may be excused a word or two here. Is there a certain misgiving, and an unconscious presentiment, of something in that quarter, which will at once change the whole aspect of our commerce and our finance? Something like it was confessed last year as a reason for not rushing into a gratuitous crusade for the rescue of Denmark. Since that, there has been a little more plain speaking, and the veil has been so far lifted up from the future that we know the only terms on which the United States will ever agree. One of their orators said the other day that a man who was afraid was already half whipped, and if we bear in silence the continual menace of the uplifted lash our courage must gradually ooze out. The Stock Exchange, possibly, feels the threat so far as to anticipate the probability of our having to resist. No doubt it would be a costly war, for we should have to resume our old part as paymaster, subsidiser, and purveyor of all things needful for the war. What fleets, what transports, what ordnance, what ammunition, what stores would have to run the gauntlet of American cruisers between our own ports and our American colonies! No doubt we could raise a hundred millions for this purpose as easily as we raised them for the defence of Turkey. We should do it, perhaps, with more pleasure. But we suspect we should have to double the figure before we had attained to that self-satisfaction of victory sufficient to make us hold our hands. Perhaps it is some such second-sight that forces itself on the mental vision of our fellow-citizens in their most prophetic moods, and keeps consols down below 90.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

[From the Daily News, March 10.]

It is time to introduce a little reason into the discussion of this and similar questions; time that the language in which they are treated in newspapers should become conformable to the usages by which civilized nations regulate their intercourse. That claims on England by the United States, and on the United States by England, should have grown out of this war was inevitable, and our spirited blockade runners have done their best to increase both their number and importance. The statesmen of both countries have to accept this state of things, and to render it as harmless as possible. Claims will be preferred on both sides, some of which will be admitted, while others will be challenged in whole or in part, and will then become the subject of negotiation. We have, indeed, seen it stated within these few days that it is the business of English statesmen to see that we are not placed under the "penance" of having claims urged upon us that we cannot admit. This is a pretension to be exempt from the ordinary lot of all communities. It is needless to say that no rational Englishman expects such a service from our public men. Our government has only to persevere in its present course, acting fairly and honorably, and repelling all unjust pretensions. It will then command the support of a united and patriotic people, and we shall not need to disquiet ourselves, although our neighbors should become unreasonable.

From the Morning Star.

The gossip which is maintained in the city about the probability of a war with America is probably, in some cases, assiduously fostered for business purposes; but any genuine alarm appears to be confined to those who were the most scrupulous Confederate partisans. They seem to feel that, having exhibited as much hostility as they possibly could against the United States, a hostile sentiment on the part of that nation may be expected in return. But they may calm their fears. The policy of great nations is not shaped in accordance with the partisanship and animosities of individuals. The course of the British government, during the war, has been determined by the policy and interest of the country at large, and not according to the fanatical sympathies of a portion of the people. So will it be with the American government, should the rebellion be soon put down. The fire-eaters of New York may utter loud threats—especially if they perceive from the tone of the journals which supported the South that a contemptible fear has now taken possession of them; but the government of the United States and the vast majority of the nation will be too heartily glad of peace when it comes to think of bolstering up a quarrel against a nation fifty times more formidable than the South.

The *Times'* editorial, thinks if the Confederate government remains firm, and if there is no renewal of the conference, the Washington government will endeavor to draw back the States singly by negotiations with each one separately, and that Lincoln may be more conciliatory than to the Richmond Cabinet.

We find the following advertisement in the *Conservative* of yesterday, and publish it for the information of our readers:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, March 28, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61,

* * * * * * *

X. No exemptions from duty in the guard for Home Defence for mental or physical disability will be valid except those granted by the District Boards regularly appointed in orders issued from this office, and all exemptions heretofore granted by irregular Constituted Boards, such as that of Drs. Walker and Smith, when only the latter was a regular member of the Board—are declared void. All persons holding such exemptions must appear before the regular Boards for re-examination, or they will be assigned to duty in the 1st Class.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.